

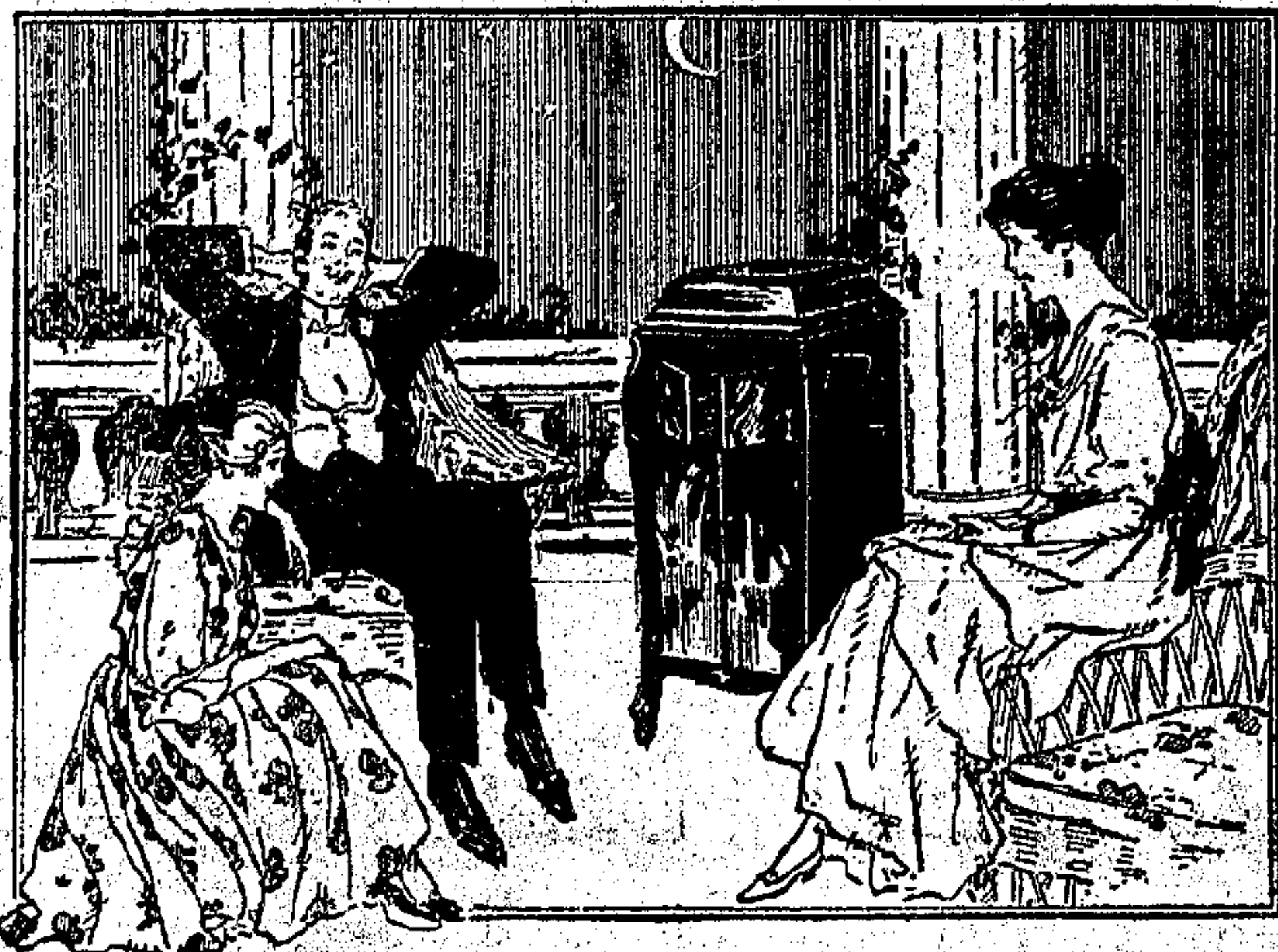


Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 18,523. 號三十二百五千八萬一第 日三十月八年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1917. 五拜禮 號八十二月九年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

TENNIS SHOES

CANVAS
WITH
RED RUBBER
SOLES.
\$6.00
Per Pair.



BUCKSKIN
WITH
RED RUBBER
SOLES.
\$7.50
Per Pair.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR TENNIS WEAR IN STOCK.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

STRAITS MAN-POWER.

SCHEME FOR COMPLETE LOCAL ORGANISATION

The bill now before the Legislative Council (says the *Straits Times*) arouses very bitter antagonism on the ground that it imposes compulsion in the most odious form—by, it is said, "black-listing" many young men who have been eager to offer their services, but who have felt that duty to employers, under specific contract or otherwise, prevented them doing so. On the other hand, heads of businesses say that they do not know to what the Imperial Government attaches greatest importance—to the gain of a few fighting men, or to the preservation of the industrial prosperity of the Colony, which is largely connected with war supplies. One of the most prominent of our business men, a large employer of Europeans, said to us the other day, "If the Imperial Government says 'we must have the men, whatever the consequences, to trade,' then compulsory service is the only rational policy. What we protest against most strongly is that the Imperial Government should be seeking to say, 'safeguard the Empire's trade interests,' while the Local Government steadily endeavours to deprive us of the means of doing so." On the other hand there is the Local Government's point of view which may be stated thus: "We are told that every man is wanted, and if that is so, it is our duty to use all means in our power to make every man who is not essential here present himself for service. That is the first object of our bill, and it is the discharge of an obligation which the Imperial Government has laid upon us. There is a further obligation upon us to be prepared for any emergency. At any moment an urgent demand may come from the Imperial Government, and we should be ready to meet it. The bill, by a process of medical examination of the men and ascertainment of local needs, enables us to do that."

Giving the matter such careful consideration as we can, we come to the conclusion that there is reason on both sides—on the side of the traders who say "We want a clear Imperial mandate," and on the side of the Government which says "We should be ready for an Imperial mandate."

The following "Ordinance in Outline" is designed to meet both sides. It means compulsion, but only at the Imperial Government's instigation. No man will be required to leave the Colony until he is called for. On the other hand, every man will be most carefully examined and classified, but none will be "black-listed." It aims at providing drafts for active service on a logical system of conscription for the individual, for the employer, and for the State, leaving the latter to determine when business interests must give way to State interests. At least it may assist in the discussion of an extremely difficult question.

ORDINANCE IN OUTLINE.
It being considered desirable to ascertain what men are medically qualified for active military service and to classify such men as are so qualified in the order of their despatchability in relation to the commercial and industrial interests of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, and further to make provision for the despatch of such men, if they are called for by the Imperial Government, to such places outside the Colony as may be named by the Imperial Authorities, it is enacted as follows:—

(1.)—Every man between the ages of 18 and 41 shall present himself for medical examination as directed.
(2.)—Every man certified class A by the medical examiners shall submit (a) a statement in writing to the Tribunal hereafter mentioned, giving therein an account of the work in which he is engaged in the Colony, and (b) a statement by his employer, if any, giving reasons for his retention in the Colony after January 1st, 1917.

(3.)—A Tribunal shall be constituted as follows:—One Judge of the High Court, who shall preside, one Civil Servant of grade, one Military Officer above the rank of Captain. The Tribunal shall not be nominated by the Governor, and shall act for the whole of the Straits Settlements. It shall have power to co-opt one representative of the business community of the Settlement in which it is acting, and such co-opted representative shall serve as a member of the Tribunal until classification of men within that Settlement is completed.

(4.)—Each man classed A by the medical examiners may appear before the Tribunal and shall do so if required, and his employer, if any, may also appear, and shall do so if required, for the purpose of answering questions to assist the Tribunal in arriving at a decision. The Tribunal shall have power to call other persons to give evidence if it thinks necessary.

(5.)—The Tribunal shall classify all men certified A class by the medical examiners as follows:—

(a)—Class A1: Single men who can be most easily released from their present service.

(b)—Class A2: Single men who can be less easily released from their present service.

(c)—Class A3: Single men who cannot be spared without obvious injury to businesses which it is in the public interest to maintain in their present state of efficiency.

(d)—Class A4: Single men who are indispensable in the Colony.

(e)—Class A5: Married men whose wives or wives and children are in Europe.

(f)—Class A6: Married men whose wives or wives and children are in the Straits Settlements, and who have private means sufficient to avert undue privation to these dependents in their absence.

(g)—Class A7: Married men whose wives or wives and children are in the Straits Settlements and who have no private means, or insufficient means to avert special privation to these dependents.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE V.R.C.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

The annual aquatic sports in connection with the V.R.C. commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day and on Saturday. There was a satisfactory attendance for the opening day's sport, and some keen racing was witnessed throughout. The chief item in yesterday's programme was the open half-mile, which provided some interesting contests before the winner emerged.

The following are the results of the opening day's racing:—

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Members only).—Heat winners:—C. F. Vas (recs. 10 secs.), T. L. Knight (recs. 10 secs.), and E. Guimaraes (recs. 9 secs.).—Final will be decided to-day.

RUNNING HEADER SWALLOW STYLE (Open to the Colony).—L. C. R. Souza, 1; M. A. R. Souza, 2.

Boys' RACE (Members' sons) 14 and under:—W. Lawson (recs. 19 secs.), 49 secs.; R. G. Mitchell (recs. 39 secs.), 69 4/5 secs.; 2. Five started, including D. Lyon (ser.) who finished well up.

TEAM RACE (Open):—Won by Messrs. D. Laing, Cpl. Hitchings, J. M. R. Pereira, W. Gittings, C. Choa and J. Stewart (Capt.). Two other teams completed.

Two LENGTHS HANDICAP (Open to non-members).—Heat winners:—W. Hall (recs. 5 secs.), D. Laing (recs. 7 secs.), and Bomb Watson (recs. 7 secs.).—Final will be decided to-day.

HALF MILE (Open to the Colony):—1. R. Lee and C. Choa, dead-heat; D. Lyon, 3. Lee and Choa swam together for most of the distance and the finish was very exciting.

Time, 14m. 48 secs.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

SERVICE BOARD.

All ranks (including Medical and other exemptions) to attend in mufti at Headquarters Club at any time between 5 and 6 p.m. Armlets to be produced:—

Friday, 28th Sept.—Mounted Police, Buglers and Maxims.

Monday, 1st Oct.—No. 7 Platoon.

Tuesday, 2nd Oct.—No. 8 Platoon.

Wednesday, 3rd Oct.—Ambulance.

Thursday, 4th Oct.—No. 5 Platoon.

Friday, 5th Oct.—No. 6 Platoon.

STRENGTH.

Troop Sergt. 741 Relfa is granted leave for the duration of the war.

Trooper 765 is granted 6 months' leave from the Colony.

P. C. T. Arnott rejoins and is attached to No. 9 Section.

By Order.

T. F. HOGAN, A.S.P. (R.).

27th September, 1917.

(1.)—Class A5: Married men who would be classed A4 if they were single.

(2.)—Married men falling under classes A6 and A7 shall be further graded with reference to despatchability by adding a, b, or c after the figure 5, 6, or 7, so that a man classed A5 (a), A6 (a) or A7 (a) will be called out before a man classed A5 (b), A6 (b) or A7 (b) and so in order of classification.

Provided that if separation allowances are granted to married men by the Straits Settlements Government, or if free passages and passages to Europe are granted to wives and children, married men shall not be separately classified but shall be put in a class one below that in which they would be placed if they were single.

(7.)—When the classification of men certified A class by the medical examiners has been completed for the whole of the Settlements, the Tribunal, if so required by an order of the Governor, shall proceed to classify men certified B class by the medical examiners, in the same manner as if they were A class, but the letter B shall be used in place of the letter A in their classification. Such men and their employers, if any, shall be under the same obligations as class A men to supply written statements and to appear before the Tribunal in the manner described in section 2.

(8.)—The Governor will report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the results of classification by the Tribunal, and will inform him that the Colony places itself unreservedly at the direction of the Imperial Government as regards the importance to be attached respectively to military service and to the maintenance of business efficiency in the Colony.

(9.)—In the event of requisitions for men for military service being received from the Imperial Government, drafts shall be formed and despatched to such destinations as the Imperial Government may indicate in the order of the classification.

(10.)—The General Officer Commanding the troops in the Straits Settlements may order men classed A1 and A2, or if these classes have left the Colony, then the classes next in succession, to undergo special training with a view to their preparation for active service, but no such training shall take place between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays.

(11.)—The General Officer Commanding may establish an Officers' Training Corps, and may accept for training therein men from other classes of units than those undergoing special training for active service is provided for in (10).

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon C.C. was held at the Club House last evening, when Dr. Forsyth presided over a good attendance.

THE REPORT.

The annual report stated, among other things:—

The profit made in the working of the Club is \$1,866.33 as against \$2,723.00 last year, the decrease being chiefly due to the reduction in the prices of refreshments. The sum of \$6,000 has been invested in War Loans, of which \$3,200 was taken from fixed deposit for the purpose. The surplus from the concert and sweep accounts amounting to \$610 was donated to War Charities.

During the year 33 new members joined the Club, 3 old members rejoined and 14 resigned, making our total membership 324. Of these 240 are resident members, 72 sea-going members and 13 military subscribers. Ninety-two of our members are absent—68 resident, 23 sea-going and one military. A letter to members and a military subscribers letter for service at the front during the year, and we wish them, as well as those who left last year, a safe and speedy return. It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of three of our members, Messrs. Otto Kong Sing, B. A. Mehta and G. Cornick.

The ground is in excellent condition due to the attention bestowed by the Grounds Committee. Considerable progress has been made in laying out the new ground, and it is hoped that the tennis courts will be ready for use by the end of the forthcoming year. It has not been necessary to expend any sum of money for repairs to the pavilion. The building is still in fair condition. Plans for the proposed building have been submitted to Government, who require additional constructional details and slight amendments. This work is in hand and it is hoped to obtain the Government's final approval shortly. Appropriate tenders have been received from contractors, who, taking into consideration the increase of building material and during the past 3 years, do not exceed the original estimate to any great extent.

It has been decided to have league cricket during the coming season. The ground is in excellent order, and it is hoped that members will give their whole-hearted support to the Captain and the game. The annual tournament was held as usual and proved quite a success. A second tournament, doubles handicap, will be commenced shortly. In the league our representative teams were not successful, both teams being placed third. The popular interest in this section is well maintained, although a number of vacancies have occurred owing to players leaving the Colony. The Hon. Secretary of the Golf Section will be pleased to hear from Club members desirous of joining the section. Owing to the hot season and the fortnightly bathing parties, there have been very limited entries in the weekly competitions, but these will undoubtedly attract players with the advent of the cool weather.

The annual tournament is now in progress. The entries, although good, are not so satisfactory as in 1916. As they appeared to be no prospect this year of getting sufficient entries for a Championship, it was decided to hold an open event and play it as a two-section American tournament, the winners in each section to qualify for the final. The best thanks of the Club are due to the donors of the many handsome prizes for Tennis and Golf.

The annual report also contained statistics regarding last season's sport. The cricket averages showed that B. D. Evans came out top in the batting with 48.54, scoring 600 runs in 43 innings. The runner-up was W. H. Stapleton, with an average of 27.28, he scoring 382 runs in 10 innings. B. D. Evans also headed the bowling averages with 13.48, taking 27 wickets at a cost of 384 runs, in 123.4 overs. The next best was H. Overy, with an average of 13.92, he taking 26 wickets for 362 runs, in 80.5 overs.

In the golf section, the Captain's Cup was won by D. J. Mackenzie; the Running Pool competition was won by D. J. Mackenzie; the Bogey Cup was won by K. McLennan; and the Eckstie Cup was won by D. J. Mackenzie.

The tennis results were given last week. As to croquet, the Championship was won by E. V. Carmichael, who defeated A. O. Bravin in the final by 2 games to nil. The other winners were:—"A" Class Singles Handicap, A. O. Bravin; "B" Class Singles Handicap, A. B. Bryson; "A" Class Doubles Handicap, T. F. Claxton and B. D. Evans; "B" Class Doubles Handicap, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead.

The CHAIRMAN, commenting on the report and balance sheet, congratulated the members on the satisfactory state of the Club's finances. Their profits were not so large as last year, but it was nothing very wrong to see that their bar profits were smaller. There was a sense of satisfaction in the fact that the Club was doing its little bit by investing funds in War Bonds and by subscribing a little extra to the War Charities, and, better still, by sending 18 more members, and three military members, to the front to do their job and represent the Club at the front. (Applause.) So far as was known, there had been no deaths among their members at the front during the year. On the other hand, they had lost three old members, as was mentioned in the annual report. Referring to the scheme for a new pavilion, the President said that it was still hidden. However, the plans had been prepared, but they had still to be passed by the Government. In conclusion, the President suggested that \$2,000 of their funds should be invested in War Bonds.

The following officials were appointed:—Dr. Forsyth, President; Mr. E. B. Lindsay, Vice-President; Mr. J. P. Robinson, Captain of the cricket eleven; (Continued at foot of next column.)

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, September 29th.

THE NEW NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The formation of the new National Council is now almost certain to take place within the next ten days, the difference of opinion between President Feng Kao-chang and Premier Tian Chi-jui on the subject having ended in a compromise. The regulations governing this Council were to have been promulgated six weeks ago, and had even been handed in to the Government Printing Works, but just as they were about to be put into type they were withdrawn. The President at this late hour decided that the proposed regulations gave the Council too much power, besides which they did not take into consideration the wishes of the South and South-western provinces. The Premier maintained that, as they had passed the Cabinet Conference and the President himself had previously passed them, it would weaken the hands of the Government if they were withdrawn. The President explained that negotiations were then progressing with Generals Lu Yangting and Tang Chi-pao with the object of securing their consent to the establishment of the Council and to persuade them to oppose the Canton Military Government. They had expressed their intention of supporting the establishment of the Council in principle, but insisted that the elections for the new Parliament must take place previous to the election of the new President. For a time the attitude of the President resulted in considerable coolness between him and the Premier, but the spirit of compromise, so characteristic of the Chinese, prevailed and a definite arrangement has been reached. The main duties of the Council will be to revise the Election Laws; draw up, or rather revise, the Draft Constitution; and modify the existing Parliamentary regulations. The new Parliament is to be called into being as soon as the new regulations have been drafted.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT IN THE CAPITAL.

Peking has been enlivened during the past week by the arrival of Admiral Knight, Commander of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, and his staff. Following the example of the other ports at which the Admiral has touched, Peking is setting out to entertain him in right royal style. Dinners, receptions, balls and other functions are taking place every day. Yesterday, accompanied by Dr. Reinert, the American Minister, Admiral Knight called on the Premier, Foreign Office, and Ministry of the Navy, and tomorrow is to have audience of the President. The various departments of the Chinese Government intend giving a number of dinners and receptions. Admiral Knight and party will stay here another week. The men aboard the *Brooklyn* are also being given a chance to see the sights of Peking, relics of 200 coming up at a time.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGAI SAN PO.")

CANTON, September 27th.

NORTHERN TROOPS NEARING HUNAN.

The Tsuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen have received telegrams from Hunan stating that 6,000 Northern troops have arrived within a short distance of the Southern borders of Hunan.

MINISTER OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent a deputy to Shanghai to welcome Mr. Sun Hsiang-shan who was appointed Minister of Civil Affairs in the Provisional Government. Dr. Sun has wired to Shanghai to notify the latter, who has stated that he will come to Canton soon.

Tsuchun's visit to KWANGSI.

The Tsuchun went to Kwangsi to-day. He will be absent for a fortnight. The army which had been ordered to go to assist Hunan had these orders rescinded when the Tsuchun found it necessary to leave. It is stated that Admiral Ching Pih-kwang has accompanied the Tsuchun, but the statement is not confirmed in official circles.

AS SOON AS MONEY ARRIVES.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has had a secret meeting in his Headquarters with Admiral Ching Pih-kwang and some other high officers. It is stated that a proposal to attack Kien was approved and that the operations will be carried out "as soon as money arrives."

Mr. J. Stalker, Vice-Captain, Mr. E. L. Green, Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. E. Schalk, Hon. Treasurer, General Committee, Messrs. D. J. Mackenzie, R. D. Evans, D. Neilson, G. Duncan, J. Blackburn, J. Stalker, J. Ralston, J. H. Mead, Ballotting Committee, Messrs. Labrum, Abraham, White, Kay, Harvey, Hyde, Jack, May, Weaver and Jeffries.

It was unanimously agreed that the question of building a new pavilion should be left over until after the war, and that improvements should be made on the new ground, including the tiring of the cinder track.



GORDON'S

DRY GIN.

Sole Agents in Hongkong and South China:

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

TELEPHONE No. 638.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

BRINGS SWEET SLUMBER TO NERVE-WRECKED PEOPLE.

That old devil, Insomnia, is the greatest booking agent on earth. The result of his never-ending labour is no great that it required thousands of sanatoriums and hundreds of insane asylums to take care of his bookings. The overlord he sends to prisons, workhouses, and graveyards.

Insomnia is a grave disease; it means that the great nerve system and the real life of the body is impaired and the diseases should be healed promptly by proper treatment.

Your nervous energy is like a bank account. If you use it up faster than you add to it you overdraw your account. Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of ambition caused by overwork, worry, over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or from excess of any kind, go to your chemist and get a bottle of Sargol Tablets and take two after each meal and two just before retiring at night. Goodbye to despondency, "hump," and "blues."

You will eat well, sleep well, and feel splendid all the time. Sargol will enable you to draw every atom of strength, blood, and nourishment from the food you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods, tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives are permanent and lasting.

Don't suffer with your nerves any more, get back your old-time strength and energy by taking a little Sargol.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE FORTIFIED DISPENSARY.

(57-7)



\$28 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

(52)

THE POLICE RESERVIST CASE MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT. LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the case in which L. A. P. Leite, a Portuguese member of the Police Reserve Force, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (import department), was charged with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on September 7th, and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

His Worship said:—The present charges are brought against the defendant as a member of the Special Police Reserve (now to be called the Hongkong Police Reserve), who in accordance with Section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1914) was enrolled as a Special Police Constable by a Proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915 (Proclamation No. 27/1915). He is charged with having disobeyed two orders in both cases without a reasonable excuse—the first order being for the performance of a patrol on the 31st August, and the second being for the performance of a routine patrol on the 7th September. He is being prosecuted for these alleged offences under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1896, which was made applicable by the Proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915, to persons who were members of the Police Reserve at the dates given in the charges. This Section of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1896, reads as follows: "Any person so appointed a special constable, and called upon to serve, who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or neglects to serve and to obey such lawful orders and directions as may be given to him for the performance of the duties of his office, as provided in Section 3, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 2 months." Section 3 of the Ordinance here referred to reads:—Every special constable shall have the same powers for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of offences, the apprehension of offenders, and for all other purposes, and the same privileges, protection, and immunities, as the members of the police force, except as to pay and pension or other reward, and shall be subject to the orders of the Governor, the Magistrate, the Captain Superintendent of Police, and any one or more Justices of the Peace who shall be authorised by the Governor to act in that behalf." The case from both sides has been fully argued. Disobedience to the orders was admitted. Mr. Lo Man-kam, solicitor for the defendant, has claimed that he is entitled to be discharged on any of the four grounds following:—

- (1) that he effectively resigned from his position on the 19th July last.
- (2) that, even if he was still a member of the Police Reserve, it was a reasonable excuse for the refusal of duty that he refused in order to test his legal position.
- (3) that, if he should fail in the plea of a "reasonable excuse," then the orders disobeyed were not orders "given to him as provided in Section 3" of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1896, and
- (4) that, also, they were not orders "given to him for the performance of the duties of his office."

Any one of these contentions would relieve the defendant of all liability to a penalty under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. I have already, in the course of the hearing, indicated my view on the first two grounds. Quite apart from any defect in form in the letter of resignation submitted on the 12th July by the defendant, he was then endeavouring to exercise a right of resignation, which has not existed since his enrolment under the proclamation of the 3rd September, 1915. And this will be so, whatever construction is placed on the effect of the word "again" in Section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

I have agreed, too, with Staff Inspector Potter's argument that a wish to test the legality of an order is not a reasonable excuse for disobedience to it—still less for disobedience to it as a part of a programme of general disobedience, on which the defendant seems to have embarked. If the constable had, with respectful notice to his officers committed just a sufficient disobedience—say, half an hour's absence from patrol—to give grounds for the legal proceedings to which he desired to be subjected, and had thereafter resumed his duties in the force, his act of insubordination would then have been extenuated almost, though not entirely, to the degree of innocence. But

he has in fact insisted on the full enjoyment of his claimed right before it was tested in the Courts, and to do that is to go very far indeed. To uphold him in his course would tend to defeat the object of the legislation.

Having then disposed of the first two grounds urged for discharge, it remains to deal with the two remaining contentions—to consider which this decision has been deferred.

Mr. Lo argued that neither of these orders was "given as provided in Section 3" of the Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1896. Unless the defendant is to be discharged in this case these orders must have been "orders of the Captain Superintendent of Police."

Mr. Lo urges that these orders, in fact, reached the defendant through the Inspector of his company and emanated from the Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve. The view I have formed on this point is that the prosecution is only called upon to prove that the orders in question emanated from the Captain Superintendent. They may have reached the constable through any channel, and will yet be obligatory on him. I find that the order given to the defendant to perform a duty patrol on the 7th September was an order emanating from the Captain Superintendent of Police and was a part of the routine established by him in connection with the "Standing Orders of the Hongkong Police Reserve Force." Express legal powers of delegation as provided in the recent amending Ordinance (of Ord. 20 of 1917, Sec. 5) do not seem to me necessary in order to authorise subordinate officers to enforce on individuals their own orders with reference to the ministerial details of a routine system, which is as a whole an order of the Captain Superintendent to the Force. There will be no need to decide whether the order to perform the penalty patrol on the 31st August, emanated from a proper officer, for the reason which will appear in considering the next and last point.

The fourth and final contention for the defendant is that these orders were not given to him for the performance of the duties of his office. So far as the order for the duty patrol of the 7th September is concerned, the argument has no force whatever. And with this decision the defendant's last ground of defence on the second summons fails and he must submit to a conviction on that charge.

But the answer to the question whether a "penalty patrol" comes within "the duties of the office" of a constable, will depend on the answer to the further question whether the penalty has a legal sanction behind it. The fact that the penalty imposed is in fact an extra turn of duty cannot equitably be allowed to affect the matter. The penalty was imposed under Rule No. 6 of the Standing Orders of the Force. The power to make such a rule rests on Section 9 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, which reads as follows:—"The Captain Superintendent of Police shall have power to make regulations for giving further and better effect to the provisions of this Ordinance, and in particular regarding the training, duties, arms, ammunition, and appointments of the members of the Reserve." This section does not include "discipline" or "punishment" unless these words can be fairly brought into it with the words "regulations for giving further and better effect, etc." The better opinion seems to me to be that the subject of disciplinary penalties, not having been expressly mentioned, is in effect excluded from the regulations here proposed. Rule No. 6 cited above will thus be *ultra vires*, and an order given in accordance with that rule will not be an order for the performance of a legal duty. The result of all this discussion, which is merely of passing interest, is this: that obedience to Rule No. 6 was on the 31st August voluntary on the defendant's part—but that his rejection of the voluntary penalty might be followed at once by a prosecution for his original breach of duty. In which case his position would not have improved. I am therefore dismissing the first summons—that relating to the penalty patrol—on the ground that the order to perform it was not an order for the performance of a legal duty.

The defendant is convicted on the second charge.

A fine of \$20 was imposed, and leave to appeal was granted.

The disagreement smouldering between Germany and Austria may be described as a rift in the loom.—*London Opinion*.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR QUESTION. COPIES OF THE CABLEGRAMS SENT FROM HONGKONG.

The following copies of cables which have been sent by the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the local branch of the China Association show that no effort has been spared to secure a redress of the hardships suffered by Service men stationed in the Colony owing to the abnormally high rate of exchange:—

Telegram 25th July, 1917.
PRIME MINISTER.

London.
Committee Hongkong Chamber Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent average about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Urge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong.

DODWELL, Chairman,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 25th July, 1917.
CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.
Following telegram despatched Prime Minister. Please support. Committee Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and Hongkong Branch China Association, representing chief civilian interests and supported by entire British Civilian Community, respectfully unite in strongly urging immediate redress great hardship suffered by those Military Naval officers and men paid in sterling owing present abnormally high rate exchange. Many years past dollar equivalent average about one shilling tenpence; now over two shillings sevenpence, resulting reduction actual local pay by about one-third. Hardship enhanced by undoubted increased cost living. All mercantile firms long since recognised and granted compensation; also since 1913 Hongkong Government Civil Servants granted privilege drawing four-fifths pay at one shilling ninepence to dollar, balance current rate. Urge similar concession applied Services stationed Hongkong.

HAY, Secretary,
China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 18th August, 1917.
WILCOX, SECRETARY, CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.
Please refer to my telegram of 25th day of July. Telegraph as soon as possible what progress have you made.

HAY, Secretary,
China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 17th August 1917.
(from London).

CHINA ASSOCIATION, Hongkong.
"Service salaries—making separate appeals to departments concerned."

WILCOX, Secretary,
China Association, London.

Telegram 24th August, 1917.
PRIME MINISTER.

London.
Referring telegram twenty-fifth July from Chamber of Commerce and China Association would respectfully point out hardship accounted by further rise exchange to two shillings elevenpence halfpenny with continuous decrease purchasing value. As position of Services desperate we rely upon your intervention.

DODWELL, Chairman,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 17th September, 1917.
CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.
"Service salaries—referring your telegram seventeenth August, telegraph progress made."

HAY, Secretary,
China Association, Hongkong Branch.

Telegram 20th September, 1917.
(from London).

CHINA ASSOCIATION, Hongkong.
Have made representations Admiralty War Office. Still under consideration. Will wire when anything definite received."

WILCOX, Secretary,
China Association, London.

Telegram 27th September, 1917.
PRIME MINISTER.

London.
Referring telegrams twenty-fifth July and twenty-fourth August, Chamber of Commerce China Association respectfully urge some reply."

DODWELL, Chairman,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EUROPEAN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE. ASSAILANTS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, the case was resumed in which three men were charged with committing armed robbery in the Sha Tau Kok district of the New Territories on September 12th, the complainant being Ernest William Gardiner, who is the manager of the Leamings at Lin Ma Hang, of which Messrs. Shewin, Jones & Co., are the agents. He was formerly a Sergt.-Major in the Shropshires whilst they were stationed here.

One of the men who released Mr. Gardiner said in evidence that he was met by two of the coolie women at the Gap. He was resting, and was told to go back along the road and free their master. He proceeded along the road and saw Mr. Gardiner bound up. His legs and feet were bound with rope, and he was in a sitting posture on the roadside. Witness cut the rope which was tied round his legs. The ropes were not attached to anything. Witness also untied his hands. An old Chinese man, whom one of the defendants had mentioned in a long statement in an endeavour to prove an *alibi*, gave evidence to the effect that he kept a shop for the sale of Government prepared opium. He knew the second defendant. The second defendant went to his shop about 9 a.m. on September 12th, with his mother, to try and borrow six dollars from him. Witness advanced him the money. Defendant told him that with the money he was coming to Hongkong to buy a wife.

After hearing further evidence, his worship committed two of the defendants to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions, the third man being discharged.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above was held at the offices of the Company yesterday. The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and those also present were:—Messrs. A. O. Lang, W. L. Pattenden, and A. Forbes (Directors), D. Macdonald, Paul M. Hodgson, W. R. Mansfield, M. A. R. Souza, J. Gardiner, J. C. d'Almada and B. M. da Cunha, with Mr. C. H. P. May, Acting General Manager.

The object of the meeting was to pass the following resolution:—"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting." The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the object of this meeting is to submit for confirmation as a Special Resolution the resolution which you have just heard read, and which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held here on the 1st September, 1917. I therefore now move that the resolution be confirmed. Mr. Macdonald seconded, and the resolution was unanimously carried. This was all the business.

COMPANY REPORT.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

The general balance sheet and profit and loss account to 31st December, 1916, show that the net profits amount to F.11,350,150.28 (£945,840), out of which, after providing for the Statutory Reserve to the extent of F.1,670,000.00 (£139,168), a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared.

In the course of 1916 two issues to shareholders have been made each of 5,000 new shares of F.1,000. The total paid up capital has thus been increased to F.60,000,000.

Telegram 27th September, 1917.
LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Referring telegram to China Association to-day and twenty-fifth July, please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest."

DODWELL, Chairman,
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Telegram 27th September, 1917.
MANCHESTER CHAMBER COMMERCE.

"Re telegram to China Association, London, twenty-fifth July, please support (with) view obtaining early decision. Telegraph result earliest possible."

HONGKONG CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Telegram 27th September, 1917.
MURRAY STEWART.

Care Boniface, London.
Immediately pass Gershom Stewart following referring telegrams to-day and twenty-fifth July to China Association. Crave your support as immediate relief urgently needed."

HONGKONG CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Telegram 27th September, 1917.
CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Ninety-nine, Cannon St., London.
"Service salaries—communicate contents this and telegram twenty-fifth July to London. Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Gershom Stewart. Have cabled them requesting support; also have telegraphed Prime Minister urging some reply. Unofficial members Legislative Council now offered provide exchange compensation from Colony's Funds."

HAY, Secretary,
China Association, Hongkong Branch.

INTIMATIONS

"OUR + DAY"

18th OCT. 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD

and Company

WILL PRESENT FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20 WORTH OF GOODS

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

FOR CASH ONLY.

FROM SEPT. 26TH TO OCT. 16TH.

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

of \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tel.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

Sang Tel.

of 3 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Admitted to be the Best

Stocked by

Lager Beer brewed.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[407-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

SMART AUTUMN
MILLINERY.

WHITE FELT. BLACK AND COLOURED
VELVET HATS. AUTUMN STRAWS.

BLOUSES. NECKWEAR. ETC.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st October, being the date of the AUTUMN HOLIDAY.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1917. [10-3]

82 MILITARY LOAN.

THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Third Drawing for the Redemption of the 82 Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October, 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,700,000.

The serial numbers of Drawn Bonds will be published in the Government Gazette, THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, Peking, 8th September 1917. [1084]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.

CAPTAIN'S CUP—OCTOBER.

THE above Competition will be played off between 22nd and 27th October, inclusive. [1085]

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL" and "GLENSHIEL BUNGALOW," 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
Box 543,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1086]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

Announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

WM. R. RATHVON, U.S.B.

at

THEATRE ROYAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th, 1917.

AT 5.30 P.M.

[1087]

"OUR DAY."

LADIES willing to sell ROSES on "OUR DAY," 18th October, are requested to send in their names by SATURDAY, 6th October, to—

LADY MAY, Government House.

Writers are requested to state their preference, if any, for a particular district, which will be considered as far as possible.

ENVELOPES SHOULD BE MARKED "OUR DAY."

[1089]

AL FRESCO FETE.

In Aid of the Funds of

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, to be held in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

on

SUNDAY,

30th Sept., 1917, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

Admission Ticket, \$1,

which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion on the evening of the Fete only.

Tea, Cakes, and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and night. Tickets can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. GRACE & CO., No. 4, Wyndham Street, and at the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL COMPOUND on SUNDAY, 30th September, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection of the public from 3 to 8 P.M. on 30th Sept. [1091]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Unredeemed Bank Notes:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STEELING from the BOARD OF TRADE LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted. THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [1092]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held TO-DAY (FRIDAY) 28th, commencing at 4.30 P.M. and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 29th Sept., at 4 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 2 days.
Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 2 days.

Ladies, 50 cts. each day.
Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 25 cts. each day.

BAND in attendance on Saturday.
CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony: Half Mile, 440 yds., 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Plunge, High Dive and Running Races. Also Ladies' Girls' and Boys' Races, Team Races and Water Polo.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1917. [1077]

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

SHAUKWAN ROAD.

Tel. 907.

THE BAND of the ss. "KORRA MARU" will play Selections on SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, on the grounds of the above hotel, from 8 P.M. to 11 P.M. [1079]

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

THE A.D.C.'s WINTER PRODUCTION.

THE PARENTS of CHILDREN who are willing to help in this production are kindly requested to send in their names to the—

A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary,
M. S. NORTHSCOTE,
Care of HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT.

[1076]

C. T. BOWRING & CO., LTD., LONDON.

(Bowring & Co., New York Correspondent.)

DESIRE to appoint LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES in HONGKONG, in connection with their Import and Export department (Produce, General Merchandise, etc.). Established British Firms preferred. Apply direct to London, giving fullest details and credentials. [1049]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.60 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, of One LOT of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).				Contents	Sumas feet	Acres
			N.	S.	E.	W.			
			feet	feet	feet	feet			
1		Kyabon Island Between Inland Sea Ridge 60, Inland Sea Ridge 61, and Inland Sea Ridge 62.	150	150	88	88	13,200 about	152.7	2.9

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$78.00—Area 100,110 square feet. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to

MESSESS. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1093]

AUCTION

For Sale by Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements "Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914," as amended from time to time by Ordinances, 1 of 1915, K.L.A. of 1916, X 71 of 1916 and V 1 of 1917 and as adopted in this State:

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1883, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (63' x 29'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 30'). Corrugated iron walls and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 16'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 23' latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 18' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leue, Manager of Sapong Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all encumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special condition:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.

- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.

- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking it will be necessary to prevent the right of transfer of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.

- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association if legislation should be introduced on this Memorandum of Association or altered by the insertion of such provisions.

- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchase, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,

Liquidator

RESIDENT'S OFFICE, SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO, 29th June, 1917. [1313]

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

CAUSEWAY BAY.

THE REVEREND MOTHER Superior of the French Convent begs to inform the Public and all kind friends of the Convent that from the 1st of October next there will be an Exhibition and Sale of Work every day at the Convent.

A large quantity of useful Articles suitable for Christmas Presents, including Underwear, Children's Frocks, etc., may be had at Moderate Prices.

The REVEREND MOTHER hopes that all kind friends will patronize the Work of the Poor Chinese Orphans and thus help the Sisters to continue their Charitable Work.

INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD

AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS IN CHINA.

THE manner in which a Sino-J

THE WAR.

GREAT SUCCESS OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

OVER ONE THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

PREMIER VISITS BRITISH FRONT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT BRITISH SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 27th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The attack this morning on a six-mile front southward of the Tower Hamlets to eastward of St. Julien was entirely successful.

The enemy later launched a series of heavy counter-attacks along the new front. Hard fighting is continuing at certain points.

The attack was carried out by English troops southward of the Ypres-Menin Road, and they successfully completed the capture of the Tower Hamlets spur and took possession of the strong field-works on the eastern slopes which formed our objectives.

We repulsed a powerful counter-attack from Gheluvelt.

We met an obstinate resistance on the right of our main attack northward of the Ypres-Menin Road.

There was heavy fighting in the area over which the enemy counter-attacked yesterday.

After a severe daylong struggle the English and Scottish battalions ejected the enemy from his positions and accomplished their allotted task of securing the flank of our principal attack. We relieved two companies of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders who held out with great gallantry all night in forward position in which they were isolated.

The enemy later developed another counter-attack in great strength in this sector, where fierce fighting continued.

The Australians further north cleared the remainder of Polygon Wood and captured a trench system eastward, which formed their day's objectives.

On the Australian left, English, Scottish and Welsh battalions, penetrating defences nearly a mile in depth, stormed Zonnebeke and gained their objectives.

A counter-attack eastward of the Polygon Wood was repulsed.

The North Midland and London Territorials, attacking on the left on both sides of the Wicltje-Gravenstafel and St. Julien-Gravenstafel roads, captured this objective and beat off a counter-attack. Our line here was advanced to a depth of half-a-mile across country defended by many fortified farms and concreted redoubts.

The enemy in the afternoon launched a second counter-attack with larger forces and pressed us back a short distance on a narrow front, but our counter-attack recaptured the bulk of the lost ground.

Over 1,000 prisoners were captured. The large numbers of German dead show the enemy's losses were again heavy.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, September 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our aeroplanes were extremely active yesterday. We made successful raids on the aerodrome and railway sidings near Ghent, where a large fire was started. We also raided the aerodromes at Courtrai and Cambrai, the billets eastward of Lens, and the huts south-westward of Roulers, on which we dropped five tons of bombs. A further five tons were dropped and many thousand machine-gun rounds were fired at night on the Menin railway, on troops and transport, and on the roads leading thence to the battle-front.

A record number of hostile machines was accounted for, seventeen being brought down and six driven down. A three-seater bombing machine was shot down. One of our machines is missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

LONDON, September 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states:—We attacked this morning on a wide front in the sector east and north-east of Ypres. Good progress is reported.

The Suffolk successfully raided east of Gouzenourt in face of strong opposition. They destroyed two occupied dug-outs, bayoneted many Germans and took a few prisoners.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, in a message sent on September 26th, says that though it is stated in an earlier despatch that there has been no infantry action of importance today on this battle front, he learns now that the enemy before noon began attacking heavily in the area south of the Menin Road. The first attacks succeeded at some points in driving back our advanced posts, but our men re-attacked with great spirit and in the course of the afternoon the situation was restored. Some fighting continues and there is very heavy artillery firing.

AUSTRALIANS HEAVILY ATTACKED.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—This morning the British Army in Flanders again pushed back the Germans from the big ridge system to the east of Ypres. Although the attack was planned for dawn and was carried out as arranged, it may be said to have boiled up again yesterday in consequence of heavy German attacks. The first of these developed shortly after daylight, when the ground was still shrouded in mist. It came on in great strength and pressed back our line to Lone House, the enemy reoccupying Carlisle Farm. The result was a considerable bulge in our front line, just north of the Menin road.

At about eleven o'clock the Germans attacked the Australians with great weight and for a while there was most heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Polygon Wood, with the result that the Germans penetrated our positions in some local spots.

During the first of these attacks, some Highlanders made some most gallant rushes into the dent in our line and checked the German onslaught.

The Anzacs fought most determinedly, and the enemy's slight temporary gains to their territory cost them dear. At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, British and Australians attacked so vigorously that the Germans shortly afterwards were driven out, except for a short length of our front. This was the situation on the eve of this morning's offensive.

The German efforts yesterday clearly proved that he was determined to fight desperately to try and check our advance. He had been bringing up many fresh troops since Thursday last, and we know that these suffered very heavily under the aerially-regulated fire of our batteries.

British air squadrons last night flew over the German reserves, and by the light of flares, dropped hundreds of bombs on troops who were bivouacked or moving up. The airmen also co-operated with the gunners, who plastered the whole back area with gas shells, shrapnel and high explosives.

The tactics employed in this morning's operations were precisely similar to those which were so successful on Thursday last. At six o'clock the first wave of infantry followed the barrage towards the German positions. It is not known yet which were the flanks of attack, but I believe it has a front of not less than that of Thursday's battle, of which, indeed, it is practically a continuation. The first stage of the advance appears to have attained its goal with comparative ease in the left centre and right, but to have met with strong resistance elsewhere. Bitter fighting is reported to be progressing in the neighbourhood of the Tower Hamlets Ridge beyond Black Watch Corner and about Butte and Polygon. The Anzacs are said to have taken a considerable number of prisoners in the course of their first advance. The visibility was low, restricting the work of the airmen.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, September 26th.

A communiqué states:—There was marked artillery activity on both sides at various points of the Aisne front and on the right bank of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS REPULSE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—The enemy used five battalions including a *Rohrstrum* Battalion which is a model school for the *stormtruppen*, commanded by the officer who introduced the system into Germany. The objective was the trenches surrounding Hill 363. At the same time diversions were attempted by units of other divisions at Bezonvaux on the right and Beaumont on the left. In the centre and right the attack was repelled after very hard fighting at close quarters. On the left of the Hill, the Germans met with still worse luck. Colonial troops, who were awaiting them, left the trenches and with magnificent dash and courage met the assaulting Germans half-way, driving them back to the starting line with bomb and bayonet. The bombardment still continues.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

PARIS, September 26th.

A communiqué states:—There is an intense artillery struggle between Beaumont and Bezonvaux, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Prisoners confirm the fact that the enemy lost heavily in fruitless attacks north of Chaume Wood on the 24th inst. We took prisoner then 121 men.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 26th.

A German official wireless message states:—We recaptured yesterday a portion of territory to the north of the Menin-Ypres road and repulsed four violent counter-attacks, taking 250 prisoners.

Following drumfire, the English attacked this morning between Houtholst Wood and the Comines-Ypres Canal. The battle is in full swing. The enemy lost fifteen aeroplanes.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 26th.

A Press Bureau report states:—Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to France on Monday.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir William Robertson, conferred with M. Painlevé on Tuesday.

They visited Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at British Headquarters, and returned to London this evening.

WAR GOING FAMOUSLY.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reported on Wednesday:—The Flanders campaign has been continued in a manner which cannot, but is regarded with admiration and satisfaction. Both the strategic idea and the tactical methods show the consummate skill with which all the teachings of the war have been applied. In the early days of this great struggle we learnt much from the Germans. To-day it is the simple truth to say that they are learning much from us. On Thursday last we hit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of 1,500 yards, and to-day we have gone on to a scarcely less degree.

LONDON, September 27th.

The great defeat which the German *Waffen* concludes that the British suffered flourishes well. May we be utterly crushed by the same terms! Doubtless we shall anon. The fighting throughout to-day's battle has been severe and frequently of a desperate character. Some of the prisoners state the attack was not expected, but the preparations of the enemy do not bear this out. On Thursday last our success threw the enemy into such a state of alarm that it seems he has been hurriedly "smiling" his divisions in the north and south of the battle front reinforcements and throwing these into the furnace as fast as he could rush them up.

Since then von Arnim has stiffened the resistance to the full extent of his resources. It has become almost a habit of phrase to speak of each fresh battle as the hardest of the war, but I honestly believe it will prove literally true to apply that description to the fight which developed at daylight this morning. Therefore, it speaks volumes for the skill in leadership and the gallantry of our troops that we achieved another such fine success in the teeth of such bitter opposition.

The battle began with a German attack yesterday in the north. To-day's operations went with almost faultless precision, possibly due to the circumstance that the opposition was much less determined than further south. A number of Saxons surrendered gratuitously to our men, declaring they were sick of the war and were glad to be finished with the beastly business, and that there were others only awaiting a similar chance to surrender.

In the centre the attack also went successfully, though there was some hard fighting. The Anzacs pressed forward in their usual irresistible way, and early in the morning low-flying airmen reported them moving across the Polygon racecourse. Before this their patrols penetrated well into the further part of the Polygon Wood unopposed, and therefore they were tolerably sure of their ground, but it was south of the Anzac right that the severest opposition of the day was encountered. The troops here had borne the full brunt of the heavy German attack the previous morning, and the Germans shelled them heavily. Nevertheless, progress was made, but slowly in comparison with the Anzac push. This was early in the day, and necessary steps were promptly taken to relieve the pressure at this spot to secure uniformity in our advance. The Australians took 300 prisoners in dug-outs in the Polygon Wood in their first advance.

The story of the fighting is still somewhat obscure, but the latest news is of the best. Although the situation in part of the line which crosses the Ypres-Menin road is not yet quite clear, there is good reason to believe that the dogged valour of our troops has largely overcome the German resistance here, and that the advance has been carried well forward.

Elsewhere along the long front of attack we gained our objectives. This means an extreme penetration of about three-quarters of a mile across ground of the utmost tactical value, densely scattered with camouflaged strong points and held in exceptional strength in depth.

The counting of prisoners is not complete, but probably will total four figures, though in fighting of this character the total prisoners is no criterion of the measure of success. So far there are no tidings of German counter-attacks, although our troops everywhere are prepared to meet them.

The ruins of Ypres have taken another long stride into the back area since morning.

Reports regarding casualties vary. In some parts we certainly suffered considerably, whilst in others we reached our goal with almost ridiculously small losses. Therefore it is reasonable to hope the aggregate will show a low proportion of casualties as the price of the valuable military results attained. Once again we have got on famously with the war in this vital theatre.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AERIAL RAID ON LONDON

THE NEW DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, September 25th.

Some of the newspapers attribute the fewness of the raiders reaching London to the new system of defence by a vertical barrage. It is generally agreed that the anti-aircraft firing at London yesterday was the heaviest ever known.

FUTURE ENEMY ATTACKS DOOMED.

LONDON, September 25th.

Contrary to Monday's moonlit sky, yesterday evening was overcast, with low-lying clouds. Again it was noticeable how London has learned to take cover. The thoroughfares were cleared with business-like celerity. There was ample room to take refuge, which was done most calmly in the nearest buildings offering shelter and in Tubes, etc. But the entertainments, as on Monday, carried on as usual. What was noteworthy was the coolness of the conductors on the omnibuses in sticking to their posts. The raider that penetrated the drifting mist masses dropped bombs on small houses where there were no munition works.

There was apparently a big air fight some distance from London, as heavy machine-gun firing was audible in the sky. Probably a British formation was driving off the raiders, and there is no doubt that, besides the veritable barrage, British aviators were most successful in repelling London's assailants.

The *Daily Express* quotes a high official as saying, "We have stopped the day raids, and the time is not distant when Hun machines will no longer come to this country."

WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST KILLED.

The fatalities in Monday's raid included Mr. G. J. Stevens, till lately the Athens correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

The Press Bureau says that gunfire turned back the first group of raiders approaching London last night, only two penetrating the defences. These dropped a number of bombs on the south-eastern outskirts of London, and damaged some dwelling houses, killing six and injuring three people.

The second group of raiders was driven off without reaching London. They dropped bombs on the south-east of England, but no damage or casualties have yet been reported.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

It is officially announced that last night's air raid casualties were seven killed and twenty-five injured.

GERMAN VERSION.

A German official wireless message states:—Our aviators last evening bombed Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Boulogne, Calais and Dunkirk, causing fire. One of our machines did not return.

BRITISH NAVAL AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Sparap-Elbock aerodrome at noon on Tuesday. Several direct hits were reported.

Our fighter patrols over the Fleet encountered six hostile seaplanes and drove down two. Our naval forces bombarded naval establishments at Ostend in the afternoon and secured several hits on a marine workshop.

TWO GERMAN SEAPLANES CAPTURED.

FUSHING, September 26th.

Two German seaplanes, one of a big new type, were brought in last evening. One out of the four occupants was severely wounded.

LATER.

One of the seaplanes, flying very low, was shot down by a Dutch torpedo-boat on her refusal to surrender. The other seaplane descended at Cadzand, where the occupants were interned.

GUYNEMER KILLED.

LONDON, September 26th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports that Captain Guynemer, the champion aviator, has been missing since the 11th inst. He had felled fifty-three German machines.

PARIS, September 26th.

Captain Guynemer, on the morning of the 11th inst., went on an expedition. He soon encountered a whole squadron of chasing aeroplanes. He might have avoided combat, but straightway he dived into the enemy and shot down two.

Subsequently he was overwhelmed by numbers, falling into the sea.

Egypt.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

LONDON, September 26th.

An official report from Egypt states:—On the railway near Maan we successfully attacked a bridge, which we destroyed. A train was derailed. Sixty-eight Turks and two German officers were killed. We captured 50 Turks.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, September 26th.

An East Africa official report states:—Our mounted forces destroyed all enemy food depots between the Mbenkuru River and the Kilwale road, and they are nearing Nangano, an important supply centre south-eastward of Lovale. We engaged the Germans at Miva, south-westward of Lindi, where fighting is in progress. We dispersed a company attempting to cross the Luwegari river and inflicted severe losses.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN POLICY OUTLINED.

AMSTERDAM, September 27th.

A message from Vienna states:—The Lower House of the Reichsrath reassembled yesterday.

The Premier (Dr. Seidler), in outlining his policy, dealt with the urgency of social and economic matters, the necessity of a constitutional settlement in the relations with Hungary, the regulation of trade, political relations, especially with Germany, and the bringing about of a full realisation of the principle of equality of all nationalities as the basis of national autonomy while preserving the unity of the State.

Dr. Seidler declared, "The basis of our foreign policy is loyalty to our allies."

Referring to the Papal Note "with pleasure," he again affirmed his belief in the possibility of agreements and the reduction of armaments as the basis, amongst other things, of obligatory international arbitration.

He declared, "their readiness to come to an agreement with their enemies on these lines."

He was serious and sincere, and was "inspired" by the consciousness of our strength, but if our enemies did not take the preferred hand we would continue the defensive war to the utmost. A strong Austria, in which all the races are happy, is the best guarantee for a lasting peace. We are, therefore, striving to reform the constitution, and resolutely condemn the view held by certain parties that the salvation of Austria is to be hoped for from the enemies of Austria."

(Continued on Page 6.)



Economy.

With **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce**, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature this—

Lea & Perrins

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

DON'T FORGET.

EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS YOU BUY FROM

WHITEAWAY'S

SECURES A SUBSTANTIAL
"EXCHANGE REBATE"
REFUNDED TO YOU IN CURRENCY.

"DURO" DYE.

MEN'S STRIPED ZEPHYR SHIRTS

WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS.

COLOURS GUARANTEED

PERMANENT AND FADELESS.

BRITISH-MADE SHIRTS

FROM

BRITISH-MADE FABRICS.

DYED WITH

BRITISH DYES.

CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED

AS HIGH CLASS BRITISH GOODS ALWAYS CAN BE.

PRICES \$2.75 AND \$3.25 EACH.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW

& CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

IT STANDS TO REASON

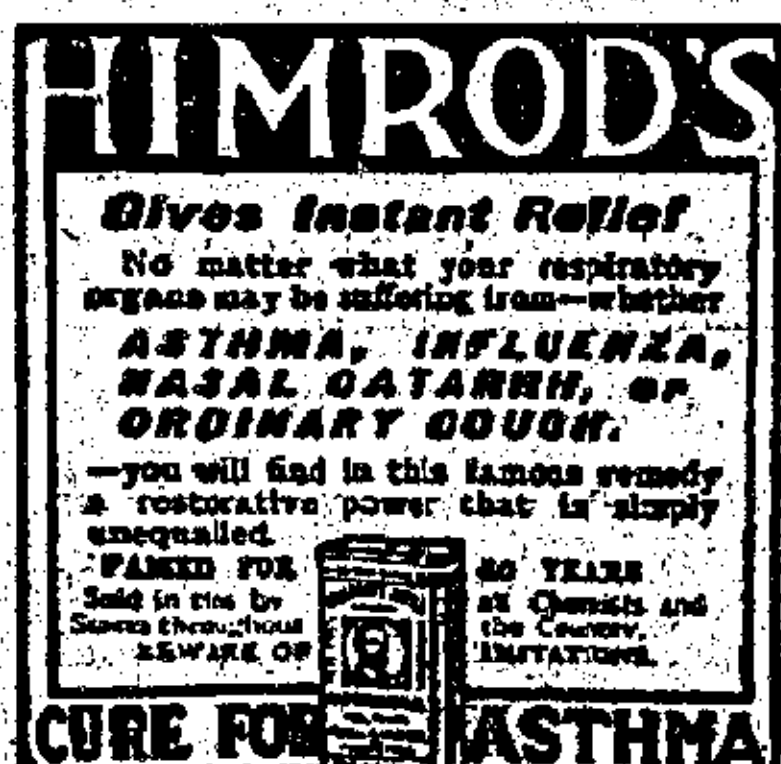
that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).



THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A BERNE RUMOUR.

London, September 27th. Reports from Berne, which are so often unreliable, say that Dr. Kuhlmann verbally intimated to the Nuncio at Munich that Germany is willing to consider peace on the basis of the evacuation of Belgium, even contributing to repairing the war damages, but that the separation between Flanders and the Walloons must continue, and that Germany is entitled to freely develop her enterprise in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

MR. ASQUITH ON GERMANY'S BARBARITY.

London, September 27th. Mr. H. H. Asquith, addressing a war-aims meeting at Leeds, emphasised that with negligible exceptions we had presented an unbroken front and an unshakable resolve for three years. We had not required a repetition of the righteousness of our cause to sustain that resolve, but it was useful to repeat to others the peace for which we are fighting. It cannot be found in the cessation of hostilities, followed by territorial bargaining, ultimately embodied in paper pacts, and there left to the mercy of chance. Still less can we look for a peace worthy of the name in any arrangement imposed by the victor on the vanquished which ignores the principles of right and defies the historic traditions, aspirations and the liberties of the peoples affected. Such so-called treaties simply provide a fertile breeding-ground for future wars. An example of this is the Treaty of 1871, to which the single act of international spoliation, for a large share of the calamities now devastating the world can be traced. The German reply to the Pope teemed with nebulous and ineffectual generalities. There is no indication that Germany will repeat the crime of 1871. To take practical steps for a lasting peace, was she ready to restore Alsace-Lorraine, give Belgium full independence without reservations and with as complete material compensation as possible for the devastation of that country and the sufferings of the people? A definite reply to these enquiries could be given in a couple of sentences which are worth a whole column of pious platitudes.

Mr. Asquith reiterated that we had not aimed at the annihilation or degradation of Germany or her people. It was true that the manner in which the war was engineered, and still more the brutal cruelty and refined inventive wickedness with which it was carried on, must long affect the world's estimate of the German character. Nothing had created greater consternation in the world than the German opinions and fervent applause at the barbarous transgressions of its Government. It shows from what unmeasured perils, from what setback of civilisation mankind has been delivered, now that the Allies have forever shattered the dreams of a German hegemony.

Prussian militarism is our objective. We have no other wish for German democracy than that, after shaking off its soul-destroying incubus, it should learn the lessons and enjoy fully the blessings of freedom. The positive side of our first aim is not the restoration of the status quo, but the establishment of an international system under which the nations great and small should be ensured a stable foundation for independent development. I assume, as a matter of course, the enemy evacuation of occupied territories in France and Russia. I have already referred to Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium.

H.M.S. "GLASGOW" AT BUENOS AIRES.

London, September 27th. Reuter's Agency learns that the British Minister at Buenos Aires has officially reported that the visit of the cruiser Glasgow has profoundly affected the Argentine Government and people, who are impressed with the friendly disposition of Great Britain. The people in the capital spared no efforts to extend the most cordial welcome to the ship's officers and crew, and this is greatly appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

AMERICA'S SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

It is officially stated that the shipbuilding programme provides for the completion of 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200,000 tons, practically within twelve months.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Admiralty announces that during the week the shipping arrivals were 2,775 and the sailings 2,691.

Thirteen vessels over and two under 1,000 tons were sunk, while ten were unsuccessfully attacked.

Two fishing vessels were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, September 26th.

During the week ending September 23rd, the Italian shipping arrivals were 540 and the sailings 470.

The sinkings were one steamer above 1,500 tons and six small sailing ships.

A steamer and a sailing ship were damaged, but reached port, while one sailing ship escaped.

UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P., has been appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

PARIS, September 26th.

M. Kerensky, interviewed by a representative of the *Figaro*, declared that Russia was beginning to reclaim the slope and would reach the top. He emphasised that over half of the forces of the Central Powers were on the Russian Front. Russia had to bear a tremendous enemy effort, but had pulled herself together and would do her utmost to attain victory. Russia would never make a separate peace.

M. Tseretzkly affirmed that the Russian mood was improving. The war had become national and there would be great results therefrom.

THE PREMIER RETURNS.

PETROGRAD, September 26th.

M. Kerensky has returned from Headquarters.

General Sukhomlinoff, formerly War Minister, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to hard labour for life.

Madame Sukhomlinoff, who was also tried, was acquitted.

KAISER'S PEACE MANOEUVRES DENOUNCED.

The Russian newspapers denounce the Kaiser's Reply to the Pope's Note, describing it as an undeniably in consequence of the Russian Revolution, for Germany is now silent about concessions which she would have made at the beginning of the year. The only possible *Entente* reply is a prosecution of the war most vigorously, with Russia redoubling her efforts.

Even Maxim Gorki's organ laments the Kaiser, and says that the moment has come for the Russian democracy to deliver an ultimatum to the German workers to repudiate the Kaiser's pretensions.

GENERAL KORNILOFF'S REVOLT.

The former War Minister, M. Savinkoff, writing to the *Bourse Gazette*, explains that General Korniloff's revolt was due to a misunderstanding. He says that after he (M. Savinkoff) had obtained M. Kerensky's consent to General Korniloff's reforms and General Korniloff had agreed to M. Kerensky's request to send a Cavalry Corps to Petrograd in view of the possibility of Maximist disorders, M. Lvoff, the former Procurator of the Holy Synod, informed General Korniloff that M. Kerensky was willing to form a Directorate of which M. Kerensky, General Korniloff and M. Savinkoff would be the principal members. General Korniloff agreed thereto, and M. Lvoff thereafter handed M. Kerensky an ultimatum written by himself, and purporting to come from General Korniloff, demanding a Korniloff dictatorship.

M. Kerensky telegraphically enquired: "Do you subscribe to the words of M. Lvoff on your behalf?"

General Korniloff, being ignorant of M. Lvoff's ultimatum, replied in the affirmative, whereupon he was relieved of his command and revolted.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR UNREST ENDED.

MELBOURNE, September 26th.

Resenting the introduction of the card system, the employees of the railway workshops at Sydney struck on August 2nd. Other Railway and Tramway Unions struck in sympathy, almost completely stopping the services in New South Wales, which later gradually improved.

The Government, which adopted the firmest attitude, employed volunteer labour. Numerous Unions in New South Wales and other States, including coal miners, seamen, lumpers and carters, struck, practically stopping shipping and refusing to handle goods handled by voluntary labour.

The strike has been a complete failure. After several weeks of idleness the railwaymen have returned to work under the card system, the Government promising an enquiry at the end of three months into the working of the system.

A general resumption is expected and there is now a prospect of a prolonged industrial peace.

NEW GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, September 26th.

M. Nekrasoff, ex-Vice President of the Council, has been appointed Governor General of Finland, in succession to M. Stakhovich, who has resigned.

URUGUAY AND GERMANY.

MONTÉVIDEO, September 26th.

It is asserted that before the week-end the Government will propose in the Chamber a rupture with Germany.

ARGENTINA AND GERMANY.

BUENOS AIRES, September 26th.

A great demonstration in favour of a rupture with Germany has been arranged to take place to-day.

COTTON CONTROL ORDER.

LONDON, September 26th.

The Cotton Control Order comes into operation on October 1st for the fixing of prices of raw cotton. Official values will be fixed daily for good middling, American, fully good, fair and good Egyptians. Deductions will be made to obtain official values sold and civil terms will also be quoted. The profit that can be added must not exceed twenty-five points in the case of American and seventy-five points in the case of Egyptian. The dealings covered by the Order are solely in raw cotton and not in futures.

ESCAPED GERMAN PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

LONDON, September 26th.

Nine of the escaped German officers have been recaptured, including the *Emden's* Captain, Captain Mueller, the aviator Otto, and Thelan, the famous tunneler whose previous four escapes have earned for him the nickname of "The Hun Monte Cristo."

The escape was discovered by a labourer noticing a hole in a turnip field close to the huts. All escaped at 4.30 in the morning, with ample provisions, clothing, tobacco and self-drawn maps.

Six were recaptured at breakfast time, one carrying a huge portmanteau.

Thelan and a companion were found asleep in a wheat field, and two others were playing cards in a ditch.

Some children blackberrying met Mueller in a wood and gave the alarm. He was recaptured by mid-day.

Three were captured walking on the road, and they said that they were munition workers from London seeking work.

Police on bicycles were scouring the roads.

Other maps found on the prisoners had the roads to the East Coast marked most accurately.

The German officers, mentioned earlier, escaped by tunneling under the barbed wire.

TAXING UNENLISTED AUSTRALIANS.

MELBOURNE, September 26th.

A Bill authorising a tax on unenlisted men has passed the Senate Committee.

An amendment exempts bachelors over sixty with a gross income of under £100 yearly.

A SPANISH MINISTER RECALLED.

MADRID, September 26th.

The Spanish Minister in Belgium has been recalled.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, September 26th.

Sir Horace Plunkett, speaking at Cork, said that the prevalent optimism regarding the Constitution was more than justified. It had passed the most important stage and was approaching the next. He hoped the Constitution would be completed.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, September 26th.

M. Branting has won a further 579 seats, three being from the extreme Socialists.

The position at present is: Social Democrats, 20; Extreme Socialists, 10; Liberals, 58; Conservatives, 51; National Association, 3; and the Peasants' Association, 9.

Conservatives claim both (Houses?) but there are Independents who will vote irrespective of parties.

ARGENTINA RAILWAY STRIKE.

BUENOS AIRES, September 26th.

The railway strike is very serious. The strikers have refused the Government's offer of arbitration.

The strikers, including women, are trying to hold up trains.

There have been some casualties among the troops.

GERMAN COTTON SUBSTITUTE.

ZURICH, September 26th.

It is reported from Munich that, owing to the success of experiments on nettles as a substitute for cotton, 20,000 acres in Germany will be devoted to nettle growing in 1918. The estimated yield is 16,000 tons of fibre. A Bavarian Nettle Company is being formed, with a capital of 1,000,000 marks.

KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, September 26th.

Brigadier-General F. A. Maxwell has been killed.

It is understood that another son of Mr. Bonar Law, an officer in the Flying Corps, is missing. One son is already a prisoner with the Turks.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 26th.

The silver market is steady.

KORNILOFF'S CAREER.

TRAVELLER, STUDENT, AND BRILLIANT SOLDIER.

General Korniloff was born on June 30th, 1870, in a little village of Western Siberia. Of very humble Cossack parents. Compelled from his earliest infancy to work hard to support his family, he managed by his indomitable energy, and self-taught, to enter the Cadet Corps at the age of 15. Within six years he had mastered foreign languages and entered two military colleges at Petrograd, and in 1894 obtained his commission. Everywhere at the head of his class, an excellent mathematician and an ardent historian, his might had he known how to use an easy and brilliant career in the metropolis. Instead, he chose Turkestan, allured by the prospect of hard work, and expeditions to dangerous frontiers, and of the study of new peoples and languages. In 1895 he entered the Staff College, graduated with the highest honours, and returned to Turkestan.

DURING MISSIONS. Between 1896 and 1902 he carried out a series of daring missions in Afghanistan and Persia, often disguised as a native. As a result of his explorations he was able to make important contributions to science. When the Japanese War broke out he was on a special language mission in India. He commanded a brigade during the war, and there displayed first-class military talents, winning golden opinions from his men and the Cross of St. George. After the war he was attached to the General Staff, and travelled continually in Asia and Europe. From 1907 to 1911 he was Military Attaché at Peking, after which he commanded the Trans-Amur frontier force, which accompanied him in the great war.

His command of the 49th Division will live as one of the most brilliant pages of the history of the conquest of Galician and of the retreat. He sacrificed himself to save the left wing south of Tarnow. Wounded, he fought with a small rearguard till all had fallen. His captivity and escape from an Austrian prison and his triumphant return to Russia last year brought him immense and well-deserved popularity.

A LEADER OF MEN. At the beginning of April he became commander of the forces in Petrograd, but, unable to ensure the systematic misrule of the committee, he asked to return to the front. His capture of Halez and Kaluz signalled him as a leader of men. His bold and masterful letter to the Provisional Government insisting on the restoration of the fighting efficiency of the army stamped him with the hall-mark of a great soldier and statesman.

The physique of the man harmonises with his intellectual and moral qualities. Of middle height, square and erect, he is hardy and enduring like his Cossack ancestors. His beard and head are well shaped, his features rugged and awarthy, his eyes small and piercing, and his manner calm and collected. He impresses you as a man who has infinite control over himself, kindly but adamant. —Times.

"ECONOMIC PEACE."**THE GERMAN AIM.****ANOTHER "TREATY OF FRANKFURT."**

Since the recent Reichstag resolution deprecating an economic "war after the war" and the Imperial Chancellor's reference to a peace involving "reconciliation" and "give and take" (*Ausgleich*) have been hailed in some quarters as affording a satisfactory basis for negotiation, it may be well to consider what exactly is meant.

The German successes in 1915 created a wave of enthusiasm for expansion eastward, and when Naumann's "Mitteleuropa" was published in the autumn of 1915, just at the crest of the wave, public opinion jumped at the conclusion that Hamburg-Baghdad, with or without an African annexe, would form a self-sufficing economic area which would free Germany from dependence on indispensable trade relations with her present enemies, make up for her failure to "free" i.e., to control, the seas, and enable her to emerge from the war with a dominion comparable with that of her leading rivals.

This point of view was not confined to the *bourgeois* audience to whom Naumann's book was addressed. It was wholeheartedly adopted by the Majority Socialists in Germany and by the intellectual leaders of German-Austrian Socialism. This is made very clear by the proceedings at a joint conference between German and German-Austrian Socialist and Labour bodies which was held at Berlin to consider the economic issues of the war on January 9th, 1916, five months before the Paris Economic Conference. At this important meeting opinion was overwhelmingly in favour of Socialist support for the "Mitteleuropa" project, on the ground that it was in harmony with Marxian principles. The obliteration of Serbia and the continuance of German-Magyar ascendancy in Austria-Hungary were defended as part of "the process of concentration that Karl Marx taught us to see throughout the whole range of industrial life." As the small business goes down before the factory and the single factory before the Kartel, so there is a development in commercial policy "from the old-fashioned mosaic of small States to a few great world-economic associations."

But closer inspection revealed flaws in the "Mitteleuropa" prospectus. Apart from the difficulty of controlling the fiscal policy of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey in the German interest, the natural resources of "Mitteleuropa" were found to be wholly insufficient to enable Germany to dispense with raw materials and foodstuffs from outside. A two-volume series of studies issued by the Berlin Verein für Sozialpolitik gave chapter and verse to the doubters. The argument against the feasibility of a "self-contained Mitteleuropa" can be stated in two sentences. There are a million workers in the German textile industry. Of the cotton and the wool imported into Germany in 1913 to provide them with employment 9.03 and 0.08 per cent. respectively came from "Mitteleuropa." Some of the figures for other important raw materials are equally striking.

It is from the realization of these facts, and not from any "change of heart," or desire for free trade and reconciliation in the abstract, that Germany's present zeal for unrestricted commercial intercourse springs. The intervention of the United States and of other important producers of raw material has naturally increased her anxieties and given added weight to those who urge that, however imposing her eastern conquests, she must at all costs secure the restoration of her pre-war commercial relations with her present enemies. As a Berlin professor, Dr. von Tyska, put it in an article written in April, 1916:—

Germany must not hang "Mitteleuropa" like a weight of lead to her feet to retard her progress in dealing with the outer world; on the contrary, she must discover a method which will make possible an economic rapprochement with countries, without prejudice to her economic position in the world as a whole.

It is to the "discovery" of this "method" that the Chancellor's speech and the Reichstag resolution are addressed. They invite us to a commercial bargain (*Ausgleich*), with a view to the signing of a peace on the lines of the provision in the Treaty of Frankfurt by which Germany secured the Most Favoured Nation treatment in perpetuity from France. The objects of such an arrangement would be twofold:—

(1) To leave Germany a free hand in the economic exploitation of "Central Europe," where she will remain politically supreme, whilst at the same time preserving and safeguarding by treaty her commercial position in the outer world.

(2) To leave Germany a free hand to develop her own characteristic methods of economic penetration and aggression, whilst tying the hands of her present enemies from pursuing appropriate counter-measures.

Advocates of an "economic peace" on German lines need to be reminded that, as a distinguished American historian, Mr. G. L. Beer, remarks in his book just published ("The English-Speaking Peoples," p. 217), before the war, "the German Government was waging a systematic economic war against all comers, but especially against Great Britain." It is to that species of warfare that the Germans are now anxious to return.

THE MOST INNOCENT VICTIM OF THE WAR.**BELGIAN'S MARTYRDOM.****[BY MAURICE MAYERLINCK.]**

Belgian's martyrdom has now endured for nearly three years. Famine holds away, tuberculosis spreads its ravages; extortions ever more and more cynical succeed in "extracting" close on forty millions a year from an unhappy nation, once the richest, to-day the poorest on earth. In spite of all the promises and the sinister assurances of the German Government, the monstrous deportations continue and increase; and the repatriations of which the Government boasts—a Government which has raised lying to the rank of a civic virtue—are but the return of worn-out slaves, no longer fit for work, or of men desperately sick, who come home only to die.

Girt with a triple barrier of barbed wire, through which run death-dealing electric currents, isolated from the rest of the world in a nameless wretchedness, and in a distress unrelieved by any word of hope, Belgium remains in the eyes of the civilized world the greatest and most innocent victim of this war, the martyr of honour, the unstained and defenceless lamb, sacrificed for mankind's safety, whose pitiful agony is prolonged to such a point that it out-rites pity and presses upon us with the weight of a reproach or a remorse.

"WE REGRET NOTHING."

It may be well at times to remember that we Belgians, both those whom exile has dispersed over the roads of Europe and those who have remained behind in their blood-drenched country, do not over-willingly accept the fearful part of an innocent, resigned victim, meekly bending his back under the blows of the most unrighteous oppressor; that the earth has bled since the invasions of the barbarians. We never have been, are not, and never shall be querulous scared lambs, asking mankind to weep over their fate. We do not choose that a commiseration, however well-intentioned, but in this case mistaken, should make us the mournful sacrifice of an adventure upon which we entered and from which we mean to emerge as heroes.

We regret nothing, we are not sorry for ourselves, and we do not wish others to be sorry for us. We ask only that they should do us justice, that they should remember what we have done and what we are still doing every day. We were the first to dare stand against a Power so formidable that it still holds all the united forces of the world in check. We dared do it with a full knowledge of our duty and of the terrible vengeance hanging over our heads. We resisted the irresistible, to the last boundaries of our territory, and to-day all our men who are fit to bear arms and who have succeeded in joining our King are waiting in the trenches, their eyes ablaze with hatred and their eyes with hope for the order to take part in the great battles of the great deliverance.

At home, in the vast prison which our invaded country has become, the same resistance exists, fierce, obstinate and undaunted. Here we have no arms. We are as new-born babes before the mailed monster, before the rifles, machine-guns and heavy artillery trained upon our crowds, who have but their fists wherewith to defend themselves. Their bodies, most reluctantly, yield to the inevitable; but not a thought of revenge is abandoned, not a reckoning is cancelled, not a curse is deflected, not an eye looks upon the enemy with a smile nor is there a mind but repulses him with disgust, abhors him and casts his lot without the pale of mankind.

WHAT WE HAVE TO REMEMBER.

Well he knows it. He, the enemy, lives in an atmosphere of implacable hatred, of sullen but ineradicable revolt and of incessant contempt. He has not found a single friend or adherent outside a few scoundrels who were sold to him beforehand. With his genius for falsehood, which is the only genius that we all agree to concede to him, with his genius for lying, which can magnify things a hundredfold, yet is unable, however shameless it be, to draw anything out of nothing, can you imagine the deafening noise which he would have created at the least backsliding, the least yielding, the smallest sign of submission, resignation, acquiescence or weakness in the hatred or of moderation in the disgust. What pages of joy and triumph should we not have heard intoned by the thousand voices of his spies who overrun the world at the slightest and most transient symptoms of a victory over our wills, our thoughts and our feelings, which is the only victory that counts and is fruitful! That he, the enemy who has dared all things, has not hitherto dared do this proves that he no longer dares even hope. He has exhausted everything, massacre, torture, pillage, extortion, incendiarism, deportation, imprisonment, down to that which he disliked most, promises of justice, of reparation, of good will and brotherhood; for he is succumbing beneath the weight of the execution of the earth, and, in the presence of outraged mankind, needs more than ever evidence of human feeling. He has achieved nothing. He has not won over a single mind, has not made his way into a single heart, has not bowed a single head, has not advanced a step in his conquest, has made no progress except in the hatred borne against him.

This is what we have to remember. Once again, let us ask you not to shed tears of pity over our immeasurable distress such as you might shed over the fate of a hideously martyred child. We are not children. We ask you only to recognize that there is no nation in the past or the present which would have shown greater constancy, firmness and dignity in misfortune, which would have done more or better than we have done, or which would have carried its head higher or raised under the yoke of death a more proud, unyielding and judicious soul.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.**ARRANGEMENTS FOR AMELIORATING THEIR LOT.**

In the House of Lords, recently, Lord Newton gave a summary of the agreements which had been reached with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war as a result of the conference between British and German delegates at The Hague. He said that in the first place all existing agreements were to be resumed as quickly as possible, and the regrettable and disgraceful state of things—discreditable to both Governments—would, he hoped, shortly come to an end. The agreements with regard to exchanges were roughly these:—(1) The exchange of civilians over 45; (2) the exchange of invalid civilians; and (3) the exchange of totally incapacitated combatants. Those exchanges would, he hoped, be resumed without any delay. In the next place an agreement was arrived at with regard to more lenient schedules of disability with regard both to exchange and to internment in neutral countries, and pending the conclusion of those more lenient schedules those adopted between the French and German Governments would be utilized for the purpose. Additional prisoners were to be sent to Switzerland, and, as the number that Switzerland could accommodate was necessarily limited, it was obvious that provision must be made for new arrivals to be repatriated by repatriating a certain number of men from Switzerland and, he hoped, therefore, that without any delay steps would be taken by our representatives to bring back to Great Britain all men who were entitled under any agreement to be repatriated. He was unable to give the exact figures as regards the number of men who would be accommodated in Switzerland—he could not say more than a few hundreds.

Other agreements arrived at related to punishments. One question which occupied the attention of both Governments had been the punishment awarded to prisoners for attempting to escape, and it was eventually agreed that this punishment should be very much diminished, and that for an ordinary attempt to escape the punishment should be only two weeks and in aggravated cases should not exceed two months. As it was the case that reprisals had been exercised on British prisoners of war on the alleged ground that excessive punishment had been awarded to German prisoners in Great Britain for attempting to escape, the German delegates undertook to accept the same punishment for British prisoners confined under this particular provision. They had reason to know that this had been carried out.

It was further agreed that all punishments inflicted upon either civilian or military prisoners prior to August 1st should be remitted until the conclusion of the war. He ventured to think this was an extremely valuable agreement, and one that would give very great satisfaction, because many British officers and men had been awarded extremely heavy sentences, and these had now been removed. He was told the other day that orders to liberate such prisoners in Great Britain had already been given.

A further agreement had reference to reprisals, and upon this point both parties were agreed that reprisals ought to be avoided as much as possible. The opinion was expressed that reprisals were perhaps more objectionable in the case of defenceless prisoners than any other, and eventually it was agreed that reprisals should only take place after at least four weeks' notice, that notice dated from the period when the Note was handed in either at Berlin or in London. It was further agreed that in cases of great urgency and importance, if necessary, a personal meeting should be arranged at The Hague.

Other agreements related to the question of parcels, and with regard to this point both the military administrators had undertaken to ensure the speedy delivery of parcels. The British delegates having formulated many complaints with regard to failure to distribute parcels and to much delay, it was explained by the principal German delegate that much delay arose from the necessity of an extremely strict censorship.

It was stated by the principal German delegate that in many parcels sent to prisoners of war—not necessarily British—were found what were known as instruments of sabotage, and it was explained that this had made it necessary to exercise a severe censorship with consequent excessive delay. In order to obviate this in future both Governments had agreed to issue a notice in their own and the foreign Press deprecating any such practices, and as soon as the form of words was agreed upon by both Governments, then the German Government had undertaken that the censorship should be largely relaxed. The British form of words had already been dispatched.

Another complaint made by the British delegates was that delay had frequently occurred in bringing prisoners to trial in Germany. Having listened to the British delegates' complaints, the German delegates assured them that such practice was quite irregular, and contrary to the German custom. It was stated that whenever the German Government were made acquainted with any case of which we had received a complaint steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence. Other complaints made by British delegates had reference to delay in notifying captures; sometimes no notification had arrived at all. Upon that point both parties agreed that all captures should be notified with the least possible delay, and that every prisoner should be provided with the means of communicating at once with his relatives. In view of the assurances given verbally and in writing by the German delegates it might be hoped that there would be considerable improvement in that respect, more especially as it was pointed out by the German delegates that such practice was quite contrary to the German principle. There were minor agreements relating to the treatment of youthful prisoners, the exchange of ministers of religion, and of civil doctors.

But perhaps the most important agreement at which they arrived was that which related to the internment of a large number of prisoners, both military and civil, in Holland. The Netherlands Government shortly after the delegates met offered to place 16,000 places at the disposal of the two Governments. Of those places 7,500

were to be allotted to invalid combatants, 6,000 to officers and non-commissioned officers who had been for 18 months in captivity, and 2,000 to civilian invalids, 1,000 of whom would be Germans and 400 British.

Hostile critics would no doubt ask why private soldiers had not been included, and why there was such a greater proportion of Germans than British. The answer was that the British delegates asked that private soldiers should be included among the men who were to be interned in a neutral country in virtue of having been 18 months in captivity. But it was obvious that there was not much chance of the request being complied with, for two reasons. In the first place, it would have been practically impossible to include all under this particular provision. Had they all been included there would have been no room for anybody else. But the real reason was that the Germans did not intend to part with anyone out of whom they could get any work. Officers and non-commissioned officers could not be set to work, but the men could. At the same time he desired to point out that it was grossly unfair to attempt to make out that the private soldier had been excepted. Nearly all the 7,500 combatants for whom places were provided would in all probability be private soldiers, and, in addition, private soldiers would be exchanged under the agreements which already prevailed.

With regard to the disproportion of civilians, it seemed unfair at first sight that 1,600 Germans and only 400 British should be accommodated. Taking the proportion of the two countries really this arrangement worked out in our favour, because there were something like six or seven times as many German civilians in Great Britain as there were British civilians in Germany. There was the further provision that, whereas it might be difficult to discover 400 British civilians who were sufficiently ill to come within the agreement it had been stipulated that if that number could not be found the number should be made up to 400 by taking men whose health had been less severely tried.

THE SELECTION OF PRISONERS.

He desired to take that opportunity of warning every one concerned that he had practically no voice in the matter of selection. The choice would not depend upon him or his Department. The arrangements could not be made at once, but he was doing everything he could to expedite them.

Lord Gainsford—Have the Netherlands Government indicated at all when the accommodation for the 16,000 will be made?

Lord Newton said that the Netherlands Government had already begun to make preparations with a view to receiving the men, and some weeks ago sent an officer to Switzerland in order to study the arrangements made there. The German delegates were for a long time bent on utilizing Southwold as the place of exchange. A more unsuitable place could not well be devised. The British delegates endeavoured without any success to persuade the German delegates that the exchange ought to take place at a port on the Thames. They left The Hague without that question being settled. Southwold being pronounced by the British delegates to be impossible, and the Thames having been pronounced by the Germans to be impossible, he referred the matter to the Admiralty and received the offer of the alternative of Holyhead—not an ideal place under the circumstances. On arrival in London he approached Sir E. Carson, who arranged that Hull should be the port of exchange, and he thought that German ingenuity would be insufficient to discover why that place should not be utilized. He desired to take that opportunity of expressing the obligation which every one felt towards the Dutch Government for their great service to humanity in making the offer which had been accepted. (Cheers.)

It was interesting to note that the chief German delegate, General Friedrich, admitted quite candidly that the treatment of German prisoners in Great Britain was distinctly superior to what it was in any other country. Practically no complaints were made at all as to the treatment of prisoners in this country.

GERMAN CENTRAL PRISONERS AUTHORITIES.

One impression left on his mind by the Conference was that, in spite of all that we hear about German centralization, the authorities in Berlin having charge of matters relating to prisoners of war did not know a great deal of what was going on in the camps. That impression confirmed more or less what was once said to him by Mr. Gerard, late American Ambassador to Berlin, that there was much less centralization in Germany than was generally supposed; and that the control of Berlin over prisoners of war administration was not so effective as the central control in Great Britain. At all events, he had a strong suspicion that a great deal went on in the various German camps of which the authorities in Berlin knew very little. That perhaps was not very surprising when it was remembered that the Germans had 30 times as many prisoners as we had. Of the results of the conference were satisfactory the credit must be shared by all the members of the British Mission. The only credit he could claim was that, contrary to the opinion of all his superiors, subordinates, and friends, he had always maintained that the most practical and efficacious plan was to enter into direct communication with the enemy, because more could be done by a few hours' talk than by weeks or months of writing. That view was supported by the fact that while those important conclusions were arrived at by the Conference within a week it had taken a month to get them ratified in Berlin. Neither side had obtained any advantage over the other. The only persons that had benefited were the prisoners themselves; and even the most carping and bitter critics must feel bound to admit that the result of the Conference had been to alleviate the lot of many thousands of gallant and unfortunate men who deserved well of their country. (Cheers.)

He had tried his utmost to induce the German delegates to agree to an exchange of civilian prisoners, limited to whatever number or proportion they would consent to, on equal terms, but he was quite unsuccessful. He was always met with the reply that the exchange could only be on the lines of "all for all," and he was prevented by his instructions from making a bargain of that kind. The matter, however, was not forgotten, and in the White Paper a statement would be found in regard to it.

"HOW TO HURTLE."

(1) Grip you pen AT THE POINT OF

BALANCE AND IMMEDIATELY

COME TO THE SLOPE, TAKING

YOUR OWN TIME.

(2) Fill in the application form appended

below with your name and address and

whatever amount you can afford (always

remembering that "HURLING" is not

a donation but a monthly investment)

AND COME TO THE ORDER.

(3) Obtain scissors, or other suitable edged

implement, and UNFIX the form.

(4) Place the form in an envelope (IT'S

SCABBARD?) not forgetting to "enclose

your note or cheque and address it to:—

The Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Ltd., Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers of

the Hongkong and South China War

Savings Association.

(5) Dispatch the envelope and STAND

EASY.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,

Queen's Building, Hongkong.

I enclose {Cheque to the value of \$.....
Notes

and shall be glad if you will enrol me as a

member of the Hongkong and South China

War Savings Association, by the rules of which

I hereby agree to abide.

Signature.....

Address.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,825 tons displacement. 30,825 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.
For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents.

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MANILA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at Haiphong when convenient.
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dattin.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, AN European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

16

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor

Telephone No. 1574

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJISONDARI" ... 15th October.
S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 18th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL

LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL

MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD".

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

Steamers to sail:
"PRINSES JULIANA" ... 12th Oct.
"WILIS" ... 24th Oct.
"REMBRANDT" ... 7th Nov.
"GOETTER" ... 21st Nov.
"RINDJANI" ... 5th Dec.
"VONDEL" ... 19th Dec.
"ORANJE" ... 2nd Jan.
"GROUIN" ... 16th Jan.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN" ... 30th Jan.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents, JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

SHIPS
ENGINES
BOILERS
MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Agents for John T. Thornycroft & Co. Ltd., Marine and Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Cranes, Launches, Harbour every description.

The Taisoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hong Kong, Ltd.—Bathurst & Swire, Engineers, China and Japan, Agents, Telephone 212. Address: "TAIKOO DOCK".

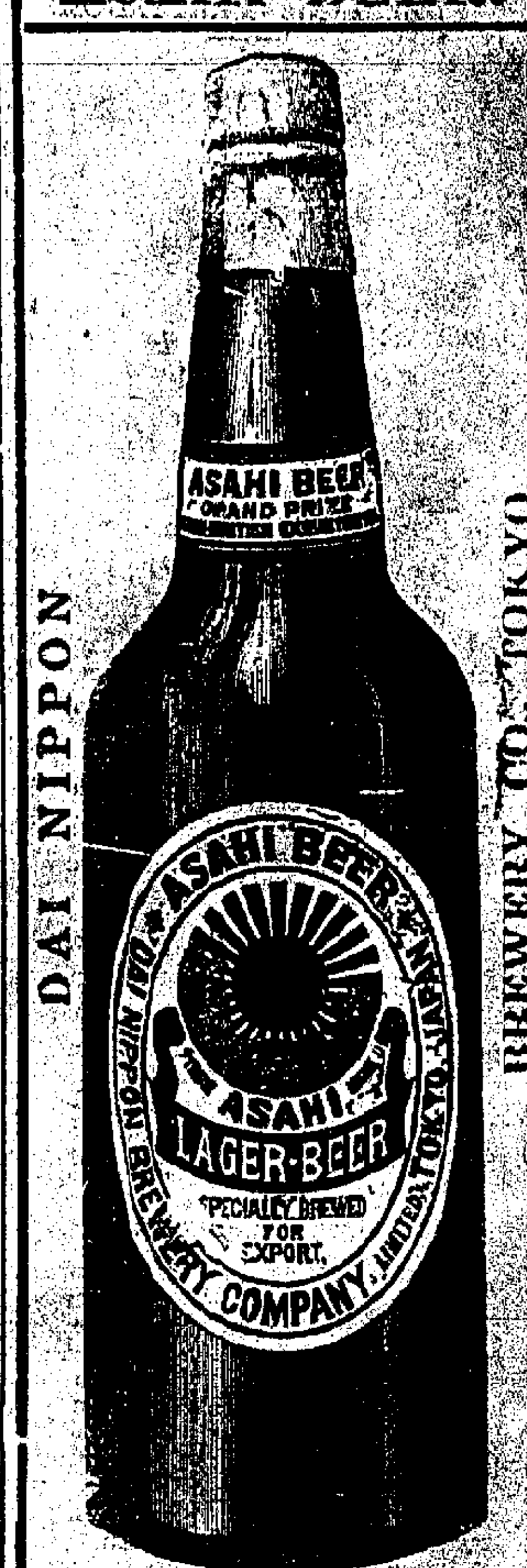
THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON".
THOS. COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

"ASAHI BEER"



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD. TOKYO.
SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. No. 239 & 240

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EAST, INDIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

JUST RECEIVED: FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong.

792



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

September 27th, at 11.35.—No returns from Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has been slightly over Japan and increased elsewhere. It is highest over S. Manchuria. A trough of low pressure still extends from Annam across the Philippines to the Pacific.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 17.25 inches, against an average of 74.77 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

Direction: Formosa. Force: E. winds, fresh. Fair.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27th SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind		Weather
					Direction	Force	
Vladivostok	8 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.	30.26	59	85	SE	3	b
Hakodate	11 a.	29.91	58	85	SE	3	b
Tokio	11 a.	29.91	58	85	SE	3	b
Kobe	11 a.	30.04	58	85	SE	3	b
Nagasaki	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Yokohama	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Shanghai	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Swatow	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Haiphong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Manila	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Canton	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Hongkong	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Keelung	11 a.	30.02	58	85	SE	3	b
Amoy	1						

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(FELPPAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to KENN & Co., Canton.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI
"ANHUI" On 30th Sept., 4 P.M.
"SUNNING" On 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
"SHANTUNG" On 4th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodges ... | FRIDAY, 28th Sept., at Noon.
"HAIBONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.

* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Depart Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, (Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | INABA MARU | MONDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Capt. Higo 11,500
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA MARU | WED. DAY, 24th Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Terada 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGCOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and SAKI MARU | FRIDAY, 12th Oct., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KAGA MARU | SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... Capt. Konatsubara 12,500

YOKOHAMA ... KATORI MARU | WED. DAY, 24th Oct., at 11 A.M.
Capt. Ken 21,000

BOMBAY MARU | FRIDAY, 5th Oct.
Capt. Kawai 8,000

KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... JINSEN MARU | SUNDAY, 30th Sept.
Capt. Saito 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

3 Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 187 and 193

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
A. R. NOEL, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI, 5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON, 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR, 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI, 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI, 7th Dec.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU ... 17,200 "
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queens Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TAGOMA; VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manila, Sandakan and Masawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY!

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

IT TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.)

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

